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NATIONS

A

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A/C.1/50/L.12
3 November 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fiftieth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 59

VERIFICATION IN ALL ITS ASPECTS, INCLUDING THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE FIELD OF VERIFICATION

Australia, Canada, Czech Republic, Hungary, New Zealand, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Slovakia and Venezuela: draft resolution

Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification

The General Assembly,

Affirming its continued support for the sixteen principles of verification drawn up by the Disarmament Commission, 1/

Stressing that the critical importance of verification of and compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements is universally recognized and that the issue of verification is a matter of concern to all nations,

Recalling its resolution 48/68 of 16 December 1993, in which it requested the Secretary-General, as a further follow-up to the 1990 study on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification 2/ and in view of significant developments in international relations since that study, to undertake, with the assistance of a group of qualified governmental experts, an in-depth study on verification issues identified in that resolution,

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1/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/S-15/3, para. 60 (para. 6, sect. I, of the quoted text)).

2/ The role of the United Nations in the Field of Verification (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IX.11).

Also recalling that in its resolution 48/68, it requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the subject to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session,

1. Notes the report of the Secretary-General, 3/ which was unanimously approved by the Group of Governmental Experts on Verification in All its Aspects, including the Role of the United Nations in the Field of Verification, and commends the report to the attention of Member States;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to give the report the widest possible circulation and to seek the views of Member States on the report;

3. Encourages Member States to consider the recommendations contained in the report and to assist the Secretary-General in their implementation where they consider it appropriate;

4. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session on the views received from Member States on the report and on actions taken by Member States and by the United Nations Secretariat with respect to the recommendations contained in the report;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session the item entitled "Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification".

3/ A/50/377.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

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Fiftieth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 63

THE ROLE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE CONTEXT OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, DISARMAMENT AND OTHER RELATED FIELDS

Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Lithuania, Norway, Peru, Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, South Africa, Sweden, Turkey and Uruguay: draft resolution

The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject of the role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields, in which, inter alia, it recognized that scientific and technological developments could have both civilian and military applications and that progress in science and technology for civilian applications needed to be maintained and encouraged,

Recognizing the importance of continued multilateral dialogue on means of promoting the transfer of technology for peaceful purposes while ensuring that such technology is not diverted to non-peaceful purposes,

1. Invites Member States to enhance bilateral and multilateral dialogue on the role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields with a view to:

(a) Ensuring implementation of relevant commitments already undertaken under international legal instruments;

(b) Exploring ways and means of further developing international legal rules on transfers of high technology with military applications;

2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session the item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields".

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
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FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 80

CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION AND STOCKPILING OF BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) AND TOXIN WEAPONS AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION

Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

Status of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons, in particular resolution 47/39 of 30 November 1992, adopted without a vote, in which it commended the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, 1/

Noting that the Convention was opened for signature at a signing ceremony in Paris on 13-15 January 1993,

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1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/47/27), appendix I.

Acknowledging the establishment of the Preparatory Commission for the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons,

Noting with satisfaction that one hundred and fifty-nine States have signed the Convention since it was opened for signature,

Also noting that forty-one States have already ratified the Convention and deposited their instrument of ratification,

Noting the information provided by the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session,

1. Welcomes the work done so far by the Preparatory Commission for the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in preparation for entry into force and effective implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, and urges the early completion of this work;

2. Encourages States that have not yet done so to sign the Convention and contribute to the achievement of its universality;

3. Stresses the particular importance of the early entry into force of the Convention and urges States, particularly those that possess chemical weapons, to ratify it as soon as possible in order to contribute to this end;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session an item entitled "Status of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction".

UNITED
NATIONS

A

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Fiftieth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 70

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

Prohibition of the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 48/75 L of 16 December 1993, which was adopted by consensus,

Welcoming the decision of the Conference on Disarmament that it was the appropriate forum to negotiate a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices,

Welcoming further the adoption of the statement of the Special Coordinator of the Conference on Disarmament and the mandate contained therein,

1. Welcomes the establishment by the Conference on Disarmament at its 1995 session of an ad hoc committee to negotiate a treaty on this issue;

2. Encourages and supports the efforts of Member States and observers to the Conference on Disarmament to obtain the immediate commencement and early conclusion of such negotiation;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session an item entitled "Prohibition of the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices".

UNITED NATIONS **A**

General Assembly

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Fiftieth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 72 (e)

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION: DISARMAMENT WEEK

Afghanistan, China, Costa Rica, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Samoa, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Disarmament Week

The General Assembly,

Noting the fundamental change that has been brought about by the end of the cold war and bipolar confrontation, and welcoming the important achievements of late in the areas of arms limitation and disarmament,

Noting with satisfaction that this year's observance of Disarmament Week coincides with the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations,

Stressing the increasing role and prestige of the United Nations as a focal point for coordinating and harmonizing the efforts of States,

Emphasizing anew the need for and the importance of world public opinion in support of disarmament efforts in all their aspects,

Also noting with satisfaction the broad and active support by Governments and international and national organizations of the decision taken by the General Assembly at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, regarding the proclamation of the week starting 24 October, the

day of the founding of the United Nations, as a week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament, 1/

Recalling the recommendations concerning the World Disarmament Campaign contained in annex V to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, in particular the recommendation that Disarmament Week should continue to be widely observed, 2/

Noting the support for the further observance of Disarmament Week expressed by Member States at the fifteenth special session of the General Assembly, the third special session devoted to disarmament,

Recognizing the significance of the annual observance of Disarmament Week, including by the United Nations,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the observance of Disarmament Week; 3/

2. Commends all States, international and national governmental and non-governmental organizations for their active support for and participation in Disarmament Week;

3. Invites all States that so desire, in carrying out appropriate measures at the local level on the occasion of Disarmament Week, to take into account the elements of the model programme for Disarmament Week prepared by the Secretary-General; 4/

4. Invites Governments and international and national non-governmental organizations to continue to take an active part in Disarmament Week;

5. Invites the Secretary-General to continue to use the United Nations informational organs as widely as possible to promote better understanding among the world public of disarmament problems and the objectives of Disarmament Week;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session the item entitled "Disarmament Week".

1/ Resolution S-10/2, para. 102.

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32, annex V, para. 12.

3/ A/50/291.

4/ A/34/436.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

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Fiftieth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 70

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Japan: draft resolution

Nuclear disarmament with a view to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 49/75 H of 15 December 1994,

Recognizing that the end of the cold war has increased the possibility of freeing the world from the fear of nuclear war,

Appreciating the entry into force of the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (START I), to which Belarus, Kazakstan and the United States of America are party, and looking forward to the early entry into force of START II,

Welcoming the reductions in the nuclear arsenals of other nuclear-weapon States,

Welcoming also the decision of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons 1/ to extend indefinitely the Treaty, 2/ taken without a vote, as well as the

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1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 729, No. 10485.

2/ NPT/CONF.1995/32 (Part I), annex, decision 3.

decisions on strengthening the review process for the Treaty 3/ and on the principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, 4/

Noting the reference in the decision on the principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament to the importance of the following measures for the full realization and effective implementation of article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, including the programme of action as reflected below:

(a) The completion by the Conference on Disarmament of the negotiations on a universal and internationally and effectively verifiable comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty no later than 1996, and utmost restraint that should be exercised by the nuclear-weapon States pending the entry into force of the said treaty,

(b) The immediate commencement and early conclusion of negotiations on a non-discriminatory and universally applicable convention banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices in accordance with the statement of the Special Coordinator of the Conference on Disarmament and the mandate contained therein,

(c) The determined pursuit by the nuclear-weapon States of systematic and progressive efforts to reduce nuclear weapons globally, with the ultimate goals of eliminating those weapons, and by all States of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Welcoming positive developments as well as the efforts being made by the States members of the Conference on Disarmament in the negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva,

Recalling that nuclear non-proliferation and the promotion of nuclear disarmament are key elements in the maintenance of international peace and security, which is one of the most important purposes of the United Nations,

1. Urges States not parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to accede to it at the earliest possible date, recognizing the importance of universal adherence to the Treaty;

2. Calls upon the nuclear-weapon States to pursue their efforts for nuclear disarmament with the ultimate objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons in the framework of general and complete disarmament, and invites them to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress on nuclear disarmament;

3. Calls upon all States to implement fully their commitments in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

3/ Ibid., decision 1.

4/ Ibid., decision 2.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

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Fiftieth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 70 (e)

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Monaco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

Transparency in armaments

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 46/36 L of 9 December 1991, 47/52 L of 15 December 1992, 48/75 E of 16 December 1993 and 49/75 C of 15 December 1994,

Continuing to take the view that an enhanced level of transparency in armaments contributes greatly to confidence-building and security among States and that the establishment of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms 1/ constitutes an important step forward in the promotion of transparency in military matters,

1/ See resolution 46/36 L.

Welcoming the consolidated report of the Secretary-General on the Register, 2/ which includes the returns of Member States for 1994,

Welcoming also the response of Member States to the request contained in paragraphs 9 and 10 of resolution 46/36 L to provide data on their imports and exports of arms, as well as available background information regarding their military holdings, procurement through national production and relevant policies,

Stressing that the continuing operation of the Register and its further development should be reviewed in order to secure a Register that is capable of attracting the widest possible participation,

1. Reaffirms its determination to ensure the effective operation of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms as provided for in paragraphs 7, 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 46/36 L;

2. Calls upon Member States to provide the requested data and information for the Register, on the basis of resolutions 46/36 L and 47/52 L and the annex and appendices to the report of the Secretary-General on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development, 3/ to the Secretary-General by 30 April annually;

3. Reaffirms its decision, with a view to further development of the Register, to keep the scope of and participation in the Register under review, and, to that end:

(a) Recalls its request to Member States to provide the Secretary-General with their views on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development and on transparency measures related to weapons of mass destruction;

(b) Recalls its request to the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts to be convened in 1997, on the basis of equitable geographical representation, to prepare a report on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development, taking into account work of the Conference on Disarmament, the views expressed by Member States and the 1994 report of the Secretary-General on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development, 3/ with a view to a decision at its fifty-second session;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that sufficient resources are made available for the Secretariat to operate and maintain the Register;

5. Invites the Conference on Disarmament to consider continuing its work undertaken in the field of transparency in armaments;

2/ A/50/547.

3/ A/49/316.

6. Reiterates its call upon all Member States to cooperate at the regional and subregional levels, taking fully into account the specific conditions prevailing in the region or subregion, with a view to enhancing and coordinating international efforts aimed at increased openness and transparency in armaments;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session on the progress made in implementing the present resolution;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session the item entitled "Transparency in armaments".

UNITED
NATIONS

A

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FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 73

THE RISK OF NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Egypt*: draft resolution

The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the relevant United Nations resolutions,

Taking note of the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Conference at the International Atomic Energy Agency, the latest of which is GC(39)/RES/24, adopted in September 1995, and noting the danger of nuclear proliferation, especially in areas of tension,

Cognizant that the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the region of the Middle East would pose a serious threat to international peace and security,

Aware of the importance that all nuclear facilities in the region be placed under full-scope safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Recalling the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons on 11 May 1995, 1/ in which the Conference noted with concern the continued existence in the Middle East of unsafeguarded nuclear facilities, reaffirmed the importance of the early realization of universal adherence to the Treaty and called upon all States in the Middle East that had not yet done so, without

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* In its capacity as Chairman of the Group of Arab States for the month of November 1995.

1/ NPT/CONF.1995/32 (Part I), annex.

exception, to accede to the Treaty as soon as possible and to place all their nuclear facilities under full-scope International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards,

Recalling further the decision on principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons on 11 May 1995, 2/ in which the Conference urged universal adherence to the Treaty as an urgent priority and called upon all States not yet party to the Treaty to accede to the Treaty at the earliest date, particularly those States that operate unsafeguarded nuclear facilities,

Encouraged by the recent positive developments in the Middle East peace process, which would be further strengthened by States of the region undertaking practical confidence-building measures in order to consolidate the non-proliferation regime,

1. Welcomes the accession of the United Arab Emirates on 26 September 1995 to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

2. Expresses deep concern at the continued existence in the Middle East of unsafeguarded nuclear facilities;

3. Calls upon Israel, the only State in the Middle East with significant unsafeguarded nuclear capabilities, and all other States of the region that are not yet party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons, to renounce possession of nuclear weapons and to accede to the Treaty at the earliest date;

4. Calls upon the States of the region that have not yet done so to place all their nuclear facilities under full-scope International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards as an important confidence-building measure among all States of the region and as a step towards enhancing peace and security;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session an item entitled "The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East".

2/ Ibid., decision 2.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

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Agenda item 71 (b)

REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Congo*: draft resolution

Regional confidence-building measures

The General Assembly,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the United Nations and its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the guidelines for general and complete disarmament adopted at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling its resolutions 43/78 H and 43/85 of 7 December 1988, 44/21 of 15 November 1989, 45/58 M of 4 December 1990, 46/37 B of 6 December 1991, 47/53 F of 15 December 1992, 48/76 A of 16 December 1993 and 49/76 C of 15 December 1994,

Considering the importance and effectiveness of confidence-building measures taken at the initiative and with the participation of all States concerned and taking into account the specific characteristics of each region, in that they can contribute to regional disarmament and to international security, in accordance with the principles of the Charter,

Convinced that the resources released by disarmament, including regional disarmament, can be devoted to economic and social development and to the

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* In his capacity as Chairman of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa.

protection of the environment for the benefit of all peoples, in particular those of the developing countries,

Bearing in mind the establishment by the Secretary-General on 28 May 1992 of the Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, the purpose of which is to encourage arms limitation, disarmament, non-proliferation and development in the subregion,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on regional confidence-building measures, 1/ which deals with the sixth and seventh meetings of the Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, held at Brazzaville in March and August 1995;

2. Reaffirms its support for efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels in order to ease internal tensions and conflicts and to further disarmament, non-proliferation and the peaceful settlement of disputes in Central Africa;

3. Also reaffirms its support for the programme of work of the Standing Advisory Committee adopted at the organizational meeting of the Committee held at Yaoundé in July 1992;

4. Takes note of the Brazzaville Declaration on Cooperation for Peace and Security in Central Africa 2/ and urges the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee to implement it promptly;

5. Notes the readiness of the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee to reduce the military forces, equipment and budgets in the subregion and to continue reviewing the studies carried out on the subject with a view to reaching agreements to that end;

6. Welcomes the initialling of the Non-Aggression Pact between the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee, which is likely to contribute to the prevention of conflicts and to confidence-building in the subregion, and encourages those States to sign the Pact as soon as possible;

7. Welcomes with satisfaction the decision by the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee to participate in peace-keeping operations of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and, to that end, to establish units specializing in peace-keeping operations within their respective armed forces;

8. Also welcomes with satisfaction the participation of some of the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee in the peace-keeping operations deployed in the subregion;

1/ A/50/474.

2/ Ibid., annex I.

9. Requests the Secretary-General to facilitate the organization, as soon as possible, of a programme to promote the training and preparation of units specializing in peace-keeping operations in the member countries of the Standing Advisory Committee;

10. Also requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide assistance to the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee and to establish a trust fund to which Member States and government and non-governmental organizations may make additional voluntary contributions for the implementation of the programme of work of the Committee;

11. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

12. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session the item entitled "Regional confidence-building measures".